

## ENCYCLOPEDIA MAKERS DINE

ALL SORTS OF DEEP THINKERS AT THE EDITOR'S FEAST.

Hugh Chisholm Honors the American Contributors—Lynman Abbott Presides the Work and Dr. Pritchett Regrets Some Changes in Last Five Centuries.

Not all pundits have badging forebodings. The 120 of that denomination who had dinner at the Plaza Hotel last night as the guests of Hugh Chisholm of the London Times might, at the theatre, have passed for tired business men, except that nobody seemed tired. Mr. Chisholm came over here to give the dinner because he is editor in chief of the new seventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. The 120 were his American and Canadian contributors. Last fall the British who wrote for Mr. Chisholm's little book were entertained at a series of five feasts, and last night's, said Mr. Chisholm, was the turn of the Americans.

In the Assembly were all sorts of college professors and men of distinction in other lines. At the right of the London editor sat Dr. Lyman Abbott, and at his left Dr. Percival Lowell, the astronomer. Others at their table were Gen. A. W. Greely, James Grant Wilson, Hugh J. Chisholm, Prof. Morris Jastrow, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, E. Dana Durand, Director of the Census; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History; President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation; Dr. William Henry Maxwell, Darwin P. Kingsley, John Murray Clark and Samuel Undermyer. The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked was to have been there too, but couldn't come.

These were some of the other guests: Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Prof. William Lyon Phelps, F. A. Baker, the Rev. Dr. Duncanson Black McDonald, Sir Edmund Walker, Prof. William Hubert Burr, Rear Admiral Merced Webb, Mr. White, Robert Underwood Johnson, Charles Grant Garrison, George H. Putnam, Dr. Francis Brown, Everett Popper, Wheeler, Frank J. Sprague, Prof. Henry Smith, Mr. Saxe and Mr. Jones. Dr. George Frederick Kunz, Prof. James F. Furness, Prof. Harry Norman Gardner, Prof. William Macdonald, Dr. Arthur Cushman, Prof. William B. Ewald, R. Kellogg, Prof. Arthur Phibson, Coleman, F. R. S., Prof. Willis L. Moore, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Prof. Walter Francis Wilcox, the Rev. Dr. William Rogers, Dr. James Harvey Robinson, Prof. Franklin Giddings, Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, Prof. Robert C. Fulton, Prof. Hiram Bingham, Prof. John H. Johnson, Prof. W. Max Müller, Prof. Henry Osborn, Taylor, Prof. James Thompson, Shilwell, John Stevenson, Dr. Talbot Williams, Cass Gilbert, Gilbert, Pitt, Dr. J. B. Richards, Dr. Abraham Flexner, Bay Morris, George H. Doran, Prof. Anson Daniel Morse, Prof. Henry Phelps Johnson, Prof. Friedrich Hirth, Dr. Kwan-ichi Asakawa, Latrice Abbott, Louis I. Hooper, Walter Camp, Julius Chambers, Charles A. Conant, William D. MacCall, Frank Moore Colby, Prof. William Lee Gordon, George Giddings, the Rev. Dr. D. D. Anderson, Oliver McKee and Dr. Henry M. Leitzinger.

Mr. Chisholm said he understood Americans weren't much in the habit of drinking toasts, but British tradition must be observed. The dinner jumped up and at his word drank to the King of England and the President of the United States, "the two Executives of the whole English speaking people," the toastmaster reminded them.

Then he explained how the encyclopedia editors had entrusted all the American topics to a separate staff of Americans. The result, he was free to say, had rather staggered him. "I have learned," he quoted, "that the whole world is the residence of authors and writers."

"One day in the reign of Henry VIII there came down the cobbled high street of English Cambridge a gorgeous procession. In front came two scholars carrying an altar. They were rewarded with fourpence-eight cents—between them. At the end of the procession came Cardinal Wolsey. The Rev. Dr. Bullock, fellow of the college, addressed him in Latin. He replied that in the whole of the Cardinal improved considerably on the Creator. The Cambridge University press published the speech in book form in 1521. This was more than 250 years before there was born the Amiable Child, the memorial of whose life gives a glow to the magnificence of your five-hundredth birthday. Now, 250 years later, the same press is publishing the eleventh edition of the encyclopedia."

Dr. Lyman Abbott thought the encyclopedia was written for the benefit of the human race. The doctor admitted that last year he had his own encyclopedia rebound and said: "Notwithstanding I am an editor of the encyclopedia, I never have found a mistake in the Encyclopedia Britannica."

Dr. Pritchett talked about "The Extension of University Interest." He liked to remember, he said, that in the days when Mr. Chisholm's friend Henry VIII was trying to divorce Catherine of Aragon and Cranmer's wife were brought to bear on the problems Cranmer suggested that it be referred to the universities.

"Nowadays," added Dr. Pritchett, "we refer such matters to Reno, but I sadly doubt if the University of Nevada is consulted at all."

He thought that the real function of the real university was training for political life. He cited the example of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, "a real scholar and a real man." The university must not be merely reflective, said Dr. Pritchett, it must be a real leader of democracy.

The other speakers were Dr. John P. Peters, who told about digging up relics of the late Hittites, and Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn.

## GOOD AERO-WIRELESS WORK.

Messages Sent From Five Hundred Feet Up Easily Taken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21. Lieut. Paul W. Beck, United States Army Signal Corps, to-day sent messages by wireless in a blimp in a flight piloted by Pardee. Beck used special apparatus weighing only thirty-five pounds. Rubber insulated copper wire carried the current over the frame work of the aeroplane and connected with 500 feet of copper wire that trailed behind.

Beck sent messages from 500 feet up which were taken clearly on the field. The wireless stations at Mare Island Navy Yard and at Yuba Island also picked up the messages. Lieut. Beck said:

"Of course the first step in the war for the immediate equipment of aeroplanes with wireless apparatus, but it shows that the crude apparatus which we had this afternoon, and it will be a mere matter of time until a device which can be attached to an aeroplane and used to communicate to the ground will be perfected. Aviators will be able to return to their camps, they can operate their own instruments, they can take to-day open up a wide field for the signal corps, which will immediately start to perfect wireless outfitting information by wire from aeroplanes are almost unlimited and will be of great value to the service. An air scout can locate troops and transmit information to his commander and even though he should be shot before he gets back he has served his purpose."

One of the features to-day was Brookins in a Wright machine taking up President Scotland of the aviation committee. He weighs 240 pounds and is the heaviest man ever taken up in a biplane.

## BACK TO THE FARM, MAYBE.

If There's Money in It, That Is, and Prof. Knapp Says There Might Be.

"Every boy who has to lug a mail of water up hill in the snow or hot sun stops to swear he will never live on a farm," declared Prof. Seaman A. Knapp, chief expert of the Department of Agriculture, at the "Saturday discussion" of the Republic Club yesterday afternoon on the topic "From the City to the Farm." He said that the problem of retaining the country boy on the farm was a mixed problem and that the controlling factor was the almighty dollar. It is possible, he said, not only to make country life attractive but to extend the principle of scientific farming so as to halve the labor and double the crop of farms to-day, and with this accomplished there will be no trouble about keeping the boy on the farm.

Prof. Knapp went on to speak of national waste. There is an annual waste, he said, of a billion in farming and in the lumber business. This is due in the case of farming to failure to get all that can be extracted from the soil. We are the most uneconomical people on the face of the earth in the matter of eating, drinking and clothing. If each man could save \$20 a year on his food and clothing it would result in a saving to the country of \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, chairman of the Rural Life Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, said that the fundamental problem to-day is to bring about economic coordination between the city and the country.

Dr. Josiah Strong declared that the attempts to keep people on the farms by making country life attractive and agriculture scientific were absolutely fallacious and that the number of persons engaged in any business was determined by economic demand.

Prof. Knapp, who closed the discussion, said that he wished to take issue with Mr. Strong, and he maintained that the growth of large cities was due, not to any economic law, but to the operation of railroad rates in creating markets at certain points and to the tariff. He anticipated that better highways and railroad rates will make for a process of decentralization and that with the increase of transportation facilities the factories will move back into the country.

GRESSER GAINS A POINT.

Chief Engineer Lewis Contradicts One of Borough President's Accusers.

Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, contradicted testimony given by E. Platt Stratton, a resident of Queens, at the continuation yesterday of the defence of President Lawrence Gresser of that borough against charges filed by taxpayers, which are being heard before Commissioner Samuel H. Ordway in the Queens County Court House, Long Island City.

At the opening of the hearings in October of last year Mr. Stratton testified that on the occasion of a visit to the City Hall to help along appropriations for Queens Engineer Lewis said to him: "Mr. Stratton, in heaven's name why don't you send somebody here from Queens that we can tie to somebody whose word is worth something. The money we send to Queens melts away and we can't tell what becomes of it."

Engineer Lewis said yesterday that he appeared as a witness at his own request in order to deny this testimony. He said he never had such a conversation with Mr. Stratton and he wished to deny most emphatically that he ever passed criticism on the officials whose duty brought them before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

In answer to questions put by Chase Mellen, representing Mr. Gresser, Mr. Lewis testified that he identified Mr. Stratton as being interested in the construction of a large garage, \$1,000,000, from College Point to Flushing across Flushing Bay. He reported adversely to the project, he said, much to the disappointment of Mr. Stratton.

In the course of his testimony Mr. Lewis said that fifteen different sections of roadway have been constructed on the White Plains road in the Bronx in order to determine which style of road the city shall adopt. These fifteen sections were built by fifteen different contractors who used their own method of construction, but he never passed criticism on the officials whose duty brought them before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

## AT THE NEW GERMAN THEATRE.

Herr von Possart as the Lawyer in "Ein Fallissement."

"Ein Fallissement," or "A Failure," was given at the Garden Theatre, now Das Neues Deutsches Theater, last night, with Ernst von Possart as the star. It was the first time in twenty-one years that "Ein Fallissement" had been given in this country. It is one of the earlier plays of Bjornstjerne Bjornson and was dedicated by the author to Ernst von Possart, who in 1888 in Munich created the rôle of *Louise Berget* even before the drama was brought before the public in Scandinavia.

The story is of the banker who becomes unscrupulous in his greed for more. He oversteps the line that marks the difference between honest and crooked finance, realizes he is in deep water and thinks he can make good by issuing a false statement. His creditors engage *Advocate Berent*, known as a hard man, to interview *Talide*, the banker, and learn the truth. The third is the great act, in which the sharp wit of the lawyer penetrates the defence and gets his admission of bankruptcy. *Talide* becomes desperate and threatens to kill *Berent*, but the latter's sense of honor and the banker's breakdown completely. At the end *Talide* emerges a bankrupt but honest. It is the old advocate who has come to his help and not only saved his reputation but his family.

## MISS GREVILLE SINGS THIS.

Takes Mary Garden's Place in Philadelphia Without a Rehearsal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Lillian Grenville, a young American soprano, appeared at the Theatre this afternoon in this city with the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

She sang as a substitute for Mary Garden, who has been ill, and her interpretation of the rôle, both vocally and histrionically, created a favorable impression.

Her acting of the part was marked by individuality and was in many respects a revelation of her powers. Although she sang without a rehearsal the lack of this was not in the least noticeable.

Her *Thaw* is well known in Europe, but an opportunity had not previously arisen for her presentation of it in this country. The soprano is still in her early twenties, and her beauty caused quite a furore during the Chicago season of grand opera which has just concluded.

## Heating Main.

The United States Navy is now on Vacation Day has particular medicinal properties.

The first duty of the housewife on the morning of this day is to set out in the garden all her plates and dishes, in fact, all the broad and shallow crockery that her small pantry may contain.

Often she does this in vain, but if there should be a shower then all the water collected is trickled into bottles, which are corked and stored away. This is called "rain water," and is used as a lotion for eye troubles.

## CORRECT OUR IRISH HISTORY

IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY AIMS AT THAT.

Speaker at the Society's Annual Dinner at the Waldorf Thinks a Tablet Here and There Would Help Do It Irish. You Know, Have Made History Here.

Irish patriotic songs stirred up the 400 men and women that attended the thirtieth annual dinner of the American Irish Historical Society at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The Stars and Stripes and the harp of Erin covered the walls. A profusion of bay leaves, palms, evergreens and green light shades gave the room Ireland's color.

Some of those present were the Right Rev. Henry A. Braun, Justice Victor Dowling, Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Senator Halley and Mrs. Halley, Col. David M. Flynn, the Hon. John M. Campbell, Brig. Gen. Dennis F. Collins, John F. Cowan, Patrick F. McGowan, Mrs. McGowan, John B. O'Meara, Dennis Lucey, John J. Fox, Mrs. Fox, Joseph F. Daly and John H. McCooey.

Secretary Daly read letters of regret from a number of persons. There was one from Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, who asked that he be allowed to become a member of the society. He said that a press of public business kept him from attending the dinner. A telegram was received from San Francisco saying that the California chapter of the society was holding its first annual dinner the same evening and the chapter pledged the parent society. The society returned the compliment.

After the members had arisen and drunk the health of President Taft, Dr. Francis J. Quinn, the retiring president, made an address in which he sketched the life of the society. Up to three years ago, he said, the society had only 250 members. It now has 1,200 and is getting more.

"This society was formed to correct the mistakes in history in regard to the work of Irishmen and their sons in helping to build this nation," the speaker said. "The call for justice, honesty and truth has appealed to all peoples. At first we found little zeal for the cause of our people who took part in the battles on land and sea in this and other countries. I ask that when you go out from here you will spread knowledge of what we are doing and draw more of our people into this society, which now has chapters in California, Illinois and New Jersey."

Thomas Z. Lee, the new president, said that it was proposed to inaugurate field days in which something can be done to correct mistakes in popular tradition. He declared that he intended to do this by erecting memorial tablets in various parts of the country where a son of Erin has performed a noteworthy deed in war or in peace. The speaker said: "I have received an invitation from Dr. Morrissey of the Notre Dame University in Indiana that the society go to the place where the Irish people lived and where there are people of our old country."

He said that women were received as members of the society, for it was felt that they did as good work as men. J. C. Clarke, secretary, said that 1,000,000 Irish that came to this country in the last ninety years and said that Ireland cut herself in two and sent half of her people to America. The nation was crushed by a foe that robbed and plundered the Irish, so that at the first gleam of liberty they hastened to the land of freedom and came here with gladness and hope in their hearts.

"But the early Irish immigrants found here a strong prejudice against them, and they had to turn to the hardest kind of toil. But the buoyant character of the Irishman told in the end. Our captains of industry, our noted lawyers, preachers and military leaders are grown from this down-trodden people."

## MR. OEHME'S PICTURES.

The Veteran Dealer to Sell Out at Auction and Retire—His Exhibition.

Julius Oehme has been engaged so long in the selling of pictures in this city that his name is widely known, with the consequence that a large number of people have expressed an interest in his announcement that he will sell his paintings at unrestricted public sale next Friday evening at Mendelssohn Hall. The exhibition of the canvases opened at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. Mr. Oehme began his career in this city with the Goupil firm and was long identified with the Knoedlers, and during the years of his business life as an individual dealer largely increased his acquaintance both here and abroad. He has been a familiar figure in the European streets where art dealers' shops are to be found, and the American summer tourists often came upon him there, noddingly nodding upon his way but with an eye for those who like to buy pictures. And one thing these people say of Mr. Oehme, that they believe he has ended his career in his most strenuous moments, to sell them only paintings in whose authenticity he felt confidence.

In ordering the sale of his stock he writes to the American Art Association: "Continued ill health has forced me to relinquish all business pursuits, and under these circumstances I consign to you the valuable paintings forming my stock, acquired by me during recent visits abroad. These works I place in your hands to be sold at public sale absolutely without restriction or reservation of any kind, and in order that I may, in compliance with the request of my physician, be free from all and every business care."

The paintings, number 93, of which more than a dozen are illustrated in the sale catalogue. They occupy three of the American galleries, and while confessedly a dealer's stock do not present the surety of an art dealer's store. Among the artists represented are Bail, Leander, Boudin, Berard, Thaulow, Trovan, Ziem, Blommers, Corot, Jongkind, Rude, Van der Werden, Piss, Roybet, Rousseau, Charles Meissonier, Albert Lynch, Cazin, Constable, Courtois, Daubigny, Dupré, Diaz, Marie Dietler, Harnpignies, Deard, Henner, Israels and Isabey.

## ALIENISTS STUDY ROBIN.

Banker Out of His Cell Again to Have His Mind Examined.

Joseph G. Robin, the indicted banker, was taken from his cell in the Tombs prison yesterday and for three hours was examined by alienists in the office of District Attorney Whitman.

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who represent the District Attorney, were assisted yesterday by Dr. William A. White of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Austin Flint was present for Robin.

William T. Jerome, counsel for Robin, was present. Mr. Whitman was represented by his assistant, Charles C. Norton, and John Kirkland Clark. It will be several days before the alienists make a final report to the District Attorney.

## Major Kline Elected Colonel of the Tenth.

ALBANY, Jan. 21. Major John F. Kline, First Battalion, Tenth Regiment, of Flushing, L. I., was elected Colonel of the Tenth Regiment to-night to succeed Col. John I. Pruyn, who was retired some time ago.

## ALUMNI DAY AT COLUMBIA.

An Elaborate Programme of Entertainment for February 13.

Columbia University alumni from all parts of the country will gather on Morningside Heights on February 13, the day following Lincoln's Birthday, for the annual alumni day celebration, which this year will be the best attended and most successful of any yet held if the plans of the committee having the matter in charge work out. Local associations from as far west as Denver will send representatives, and the New York alumni and those living in adjacent towns are planning to come in a body. The most important feature of the day will be a general conference, at which the present policy of electing alumni members of the board of trustees of the university will be discussed.

There has been some question, ever since the trustees passed the resolution permitting the alumni to name a member of the board, as to whether the method of electing these members was the most desirable one. For this reason the alumni will have a chance to discuss the question of whether the present plan of nominating members is satisfactory and whether ways and means cannot be devised so that the alumni and the university in the future will also be a discussion of routine alumni affairs.

Following the conference the classes from 1890 to 1910 will have a competition in the university gymnasium. Anything from a tableau to a full course banquet will be taken into consideration and the judges will be appointed by the Society of Older Graduates, the Early Eighties and the Upper Eighties. The various performances are not to be announced until just before the entertainment. A prize will be awarded to the class making the best presentation.

Teas at the various fraternity houses and an organ recital in St. Paul's Chapel will finish the afternoon. A breakfast dinner will be served at the university commons at 6:30 P. M. and at 8 o'clock Columbia and Pennsylvania will meet in the annual alumni day basketball game.

## EMPLOY ONLY MEXICANS.

Southern Pacific Way of Ending Strike in the Sister Republic.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.—J. B. Sparks, superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railway in Mexico, is here securing recruits to take the places of the striking engineers and firemen on that road. It was said to-day that he had secured sufficient men to fill all the vacancies and that the strikers would be defeated. Mr. Sparks declared that traffic on the line would proceed as usual. From now on the railroad would be entirely Mexican and would employ only Mexican employees.

The replacing of the American strikers with Mexicans meets with great approval here, where the Mexicans are insistent that the railroads employ all the Mexicans possible.

## HILLS OF SOLID SALT.

Covered With Earth They Rise Out of the Louisiana Marshes.

On the southern coast of Louisiana a little more than a hundred miles west of New Orleans, three hills rise abruptly out of the wide marshes surrounding Vermilion Bay. The local name for them is "islands," which is undoubtedly just what they were before the marshes grew up around them.

Jefferson's Island was owned by Joseph Jefferson, who had a delightful home there in the heart of some of the best duck shooting in the country. Avery Island is even more interesting because of the extraordinary salt mine it covers.

Many miles of the once semi-liquid quagmires surrounding these "islands" have been drained and cultivated and one can reach the three hills with more or less certainty by rail. Avery island contains 2,100 acres, which are devoted to raising sugar cane, so that two of the commonest necessities come from the place, sugar from above ground, salt from below. At first the salt was made from the water of wells dug on the island, the owner not realizing that there was a vast deposit of the pure substance where the water came from.

When the civil war broke out young Avery, son of the owner of the property, wanted to join the Confederate army. His father convinced him that he would be home more quickly by staying at home and supplying the salt which the army would be shut off. So the boy, he was only fifteen—began to enlarge the work, and it was while handling a pick himself that he brought up a piece of pure rock salt.

Arrangements were made to mine and crush the salt and the mine became the chief source of supply to the Confederate States. The annual production at present is about 80,000 tons. The deposit is nearly a mile square and has been penetrated to a depth of 1,200 feet without being passed through.

Week's Island is another sugar and salt producer. The Parish of St. Mary is known as the "Sugar bowl of Louisiana," because for generations it has led all the other parishes in the production of sugar cane. It was only a little more than ten years ago that it got into the salt column also.

In 1898, says the *Logical Point*, Gen. Fred F. Myles began to prospect for minerals beneath the surface with his diamond drill, the result of which was that he brought up comes of clear crystal rock salt in numerous borings. He demonstrated the existence of immense deposits of this salt lying in places less than 100 feet from the surface and covered only by the substratum of the island. The salt obtained in a solid mass and extends to a greater depth than any borings have been able to penetrate.

Some advance the theory that the elevation of these lands above the level of the low Gulf coast was the result of expansion caused by the crystallization of brine into rock salt. It is therefore easy for the student of geology to determine the thickness of the deposit based on the correctness of such a theory. For example, if the expansion be 5 per cent, the deposit is 500 feet in depth, and for centuries to come the universal need for salt can be supplied from this one island on the coast of Louisiana. This mine will take its place as a marvel of salt with the famed one at Wieliczka, in Galicia, which has been worked for 600 years, and out of which over 7,000,000 long tons (2,240 pounds) of salt have been mined during the last century.

The large crystals, known as "No. 3 capping salt," from the Myles mine are unique in commerce, for the reason that nowhere else in the United States are crystals of such size and purity to be found. Its name "capping salt" is derived from its use to cap the ends of barrels filled with pickled meats. It finds its way all over the world for this special use. Recently an English steamer brought into New Orleans several thousand bags of English evaporated salt, which returned trip earned the Liverpool a thousand of the 224 pound bags of Myles capping salt.

While much of this mined salt is ground in mills and used for ordinary domestic, kitchen and table purposes, the four grades of crystals, ranging from the small grain ice cream grade to the large No. 3 capping, form the great bulk of the output and are sought in new markets constantly. Jefferson's Island is also underlain by a vast salt deposit, but at greater depth than the two other islands.

## "BARON" WAS AN EX-CONVICT

MRS. VON KOENITZ'S STORY IN SUIT FOR ANNUITY.

Won by Stories of His Castle in Germany, His High Connections and His Great Wealth, She Found Soon After Their Marriage That He Was an Adventurer.

Mrs. M. Louise von Koenitz testified yesterday before Justice Garretson in the Queens county Supreme Court, Long Island City, in her suit to have annulled her marriage to a man calling himself the Baron von Koenitz.

Mrs. von Koenitz is one of the three daughters of the late Gen. John Ewen. The sisters inherited about \$1,000,000 from their father. At the time of her marriage Mrs. von Koenitz was living with her sisters, Miss Caroline Ewen and Miss Eliza Ewen, at 23 West Eighty-sixth street, Manhattan. She had property worth \$250,000, according to her testimony.

In telling her story Mrs. von Koenitz said that she first met the alleged Baron at a gathering of the Travel Club in the Plaza Hotel in the spring of 1909 and they were married on November 28, 1909, in the rectory of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Mortimer. The marriage certificate was put in as evidence. During their courtship he told her about his "Schloss Koenitz" in his native city in Thuringia, Germany, which he said descended to him from a rich uncle. He told her of his high connections with the nobility of Germany and also of valuable mining property which he professed to own in Mexico.

Following their marriage, Mrs. von Koenitz testified, they went to St. Augustine, Fla., where she alleges he squandered a considerable sum of money that she turned over to him. She says she has given him in all between \$50,000 and \$65,000. Later she learned that he had served a term of one year in the Essex county, New Jersey, jail for blackmail and that he had served a term of two years in the State prison in Trenton for grand larceny. In April, 1910, she left him and later she began suit for annulment of the marriage.

Irving C. Bleam, a clerk in the Trenton prison, identified a photograph of Von Koenitz as that of a prisoner who had served a term in that prison for grand larceny.

Mrs. von Koenitz is about 50 years old. At the time of their marriage Von Koenitz was 27. She has a summer home at Riverdale. She went to Long Island City yesterday in an automobile and left immediately after her case had been presented. Justice Garretson reserved decision.

## Karns' Hounds Overcome Big Wolf.

From the Hutchinson News.

The largest wolf that John Rowland of Clay township has ever seen in the sand hills met death this morning on the Rowland farm. In the fight which took place, however, between the wolf and Rowland's hounds, the latter was seriously wounded.

When the wolf was seen, Rowland and his three sons, Mart, Perry and Frank, let loose the hounds. The wolf ran quite a way, but finally was brought to bay. The dogs could not down the fierce animal at once, it was some minutes before it was overpowered. Then it was discovered that the leader of the Rowland hounds, had been bitten through the upper jaw and that his wound was serious. Rowland, in telling of the fight, he positively asserted that he had taken the scalp of the largest wolf he had ever set eyes upon in this locality.

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